

survey sample included the original panel of 29 institutions and the additional 41 for a total of 70 research-performing HBCUs. As a result, two sets of estimates for HBCUs can be presented. This chapter presents an overall space estimate for all 70 research-performing HBCUs. All remaining analyses focus on the 29 HBCUs included in the sample since 1988. These institutions are referred to as the panel of 29 HBCUs. (See Volume 2, *Statistical Tables*, for more detailed information regarding all 70 HBCUs.)

Findings

How Much Research Space did HBCUs Have?

In 1994, the 70 research-performing HBCUs contained 7.9 million NASF of S&E space; 28 percent of this S&E space, 2.2 million NASF, was designated as research space (Table 6-1).

In 1994, the panel of 29 HBCUs contained 6.1 million NASF of S&E space; 29 percent of this space was designated for research. Eighty percent of all S&E research space in HBCUs was concentrated in the panel of 29 HBCUs. Thus, the panel of 29 universities and colleges that has participated since the first survey represented the bulk of all research space in HBCUs. To facilitate analyses of trends in HBCUs' research space and funding, the remainder of this chapter focuses on this panel of 29 institutions.

Table 6-1. Trends in the amount of space assigned to science and engineering (S&E) fields at Historically Black Colleges and Universities: 1988–1994
[Net assignable square feet in millions]

| <i>Index</i> | <i>1988</i> | <i>1990</i> | <i>1992</i> | <i>1994¹</i> | <i>1994²</i> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total S&E space | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.9 |
| S&E research space | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| S&E research space as a percentage of total space | 18 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 28 |

¹ Data for this item and 1988, 1990, and 1992 are based on the 29 HBCUs included in the survey consistently since 1988.

² Data for this item are based on the 70 research-performing HBCUs as identified by NSF.